

असाधारण

#### **EXTRAORDINARY**

PART II-Section 2

भाग II खण्ड-2

# प्राधिकार से प्रकाशित PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह ग्रलग संकलन के रुप में रक्खा जा सके । Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

संख्या 45]

नई विल्ली, शुक्रवार, 2 सितम्बर, 1966/11 भावा, 1888

No. 45] NEW DELHI, FRIDAY, 2 SEPTEMBER, 1966/11 BHADRA, 1888

# RAJYA SABHA

The following Bills were introduced in the Rajya Sabha on the 2nd September, 1966:—

Ι

#### BILL No. XVII of 1966

A Bill further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1951.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Seventeenth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

This Act may be called the Representation of the People (Amendment) Short title, Act, 1966.

In section 139 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951,—

Amendment of section 139.

- (i) in sub-section (1), after clause (b), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—
  - "(c) use of, or threat to use, physical force in any manner within the precincts of the Parliament House or the Legislature of a State

against any other member of Parliament or of the Legislature of the State, or any officer of Parliament or of the Legislature of the State, as the case may be, for any reason whatsoever.";

- (ii) after sub-section (r), the following new sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—
  - "(1A) If any question arises as to whether a member of either House of Parliament or of either House of the Legislature of a State has become subject to the disqualification mentioned in clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 139 of this Act, the question shall be referred for the decision of the House of Parliament or of the House of the Legislature of the State, as the case may be, of which he is a member, and the decision of the said House shall be final."

## STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

Use of force or threat to use force, by a member of a Legislature against another member or an officer of a Legislature is against all canons of decency and civilized behaviour. It lowers the prestige and dignity of the House. Such conduct may even pose a serious challenge to parliamentary democracy.

The Bill seeks to disqualify a person from the membership of Parliament or of the Legislature of a State, as the case may be, if he resorts to such behaviour.

TARA R. SATHE

#### $\mathbf{II}$

## BILL No. XV of 1966

A Bill further to amend the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Seventeenth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

r. This Act may be called the Hindu Marriage (Amendment) Act, Short thie. 1966.

Amendment of section 5.

2. In section 5 of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955,—

5 25 of 1955.

- (a) for clause (iii), the following shall be substituted, namely:-
- "(iii) the bridegroom has completed the age of twenty-three years and the bride the age of twenty years at the time of marriage;";
- (b) clause (vi) shall be omitted.

## STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

The present high rate of increase of the population in India poses a threat to the socio-economic structure of the society. To check the birth rate in the country various family planning measures are already being taken. In this context, it seems necessary also to raise the present age of marriage of the boys and the girls in order to reduce the reproduction span and thereby arrest the growth of population,

R. K. BHUWALKA.

B. N. BANERJEE, Secretary.